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AN
ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED BEFORE

THE MEDICAL GRADUATES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

APRIL 7th, 1828:

✓
BY N. R. SMITH, M. D. &c.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

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1828.

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GENTLEMEN,

IN soliciting, for a few moments, your attention, it is by no means my expectation to enhance, in any considerable degree, the interest which, by yourselves, your teachers, the public and your particular friends, will be felt in the present occasion. In the lapse even of a long life there occurs no period so fraught with deep solicitude, as that which now completes the term of your pupilage and ushers you into the walks of public life. Your own early recollections will confirm my assertion, when I declare, that it is the period to which, even from boyhood, you have been accustomed to look forward with fond expectancy and auspicious hope. This day which concludes your intellectual minority, and releases you from the surveillance of guardians and teachers, has again and again, been anticipated in the day-dreams of your fancy, and indentified with the dearest objects of your early wishes. You have looked

forward to it, gentlemen, as to the golden arch which spans the avenue to bright and joyous regions, and I can assure you that you will look back upon it with an equal though different interest. Whether it be with an emotion of regret or self-gratulation, will mainly depend upon the manner in which you discharge, in relation to yourselves and the community, the solemn duties which you now assume.

Think not, however, that to yourselves alone this is a period of interest; to those who have nurtured your youth, and who have viewed, with emotions which you cannot yet appreciate, the development of your intellectual endowments, it is a period of painful anxiety. To your teachers also, whose duty it has been to qualify you for professional usefulness, and who consequently participate in your responsibilities, it is a crisis in your lives by no means to be contemplated with indifference.

Sincerely do I congratulate you, upon having this day been initiated into the ranks of a profession, of the science of which the human intellect may well be proud, and to exercise the duties of which is an injunction of philanthropy. It is common to the profession of which you are now members, and one other, which we may not name but with solemn deference, that the study of its precepts and the practice of its duties, exercise alike the understanding and the heart.

In an enlightened community, and in the present state of natural and moral science, no one will be found to withhold the character of intellectual pre-eminence, or that of indispensable utility from a department of learning

which embraces nearly the whole range of natural science, to render it subservient to the alleviation of human misery, and to mitigating "the numerous ills which flesh is heir to." If then the profession to which you have devoted yourselves was once identified with witchcraft and necromancy, it was at that period of the world when every thing intellectual was degraded, and many things useful were despised.

To the reflecting mind there is no department of natural science which does not abound in objects capable of exciting intense interest. In the whole range of the material universe there is nothing which does not display the designs of an omniscient being. From the sun that wheels in his splendor, to the mote that floats on his beams, there exists not a particle, whether living or inanimate, that is not obedient to certain known and fixed laws, which are the proper objects of intellectual research. But in the material world there exists no object so worthy of philosophic contemplation as the subject of your early pursuits, the structure and functions of the human frame. If in a moral sense man may be pronounced the noblest work of his Creator, I can assure you that the phrase is equally true, when applied to his physical organization. Man, fearfully and wonderfully made, resulted from the last effort of creative wisdom, and, as the seal of his superiority, he was stamped with the image of his maker.

But the organization of man, which in health and disease has been, and I trust will continue to be, the great object of your enquiries, is interesting in another

respect. Completing as he does the climax of the organic creation, man represents the connecting link which binds together the spiritual and the material world.—Our bodies, though wonderful in their organization, are chiefly ennobled in becoming the temporary residence of our immortal spirits. In contemplating man, therefore, as both mortal and immortal; as in the language of a great poet, “created half to rise, and half to fall,” we survey a structure, the base of which rests on the material world, and the summit of which is lost in the heavens.

Pardon me, however, for having thought it necessary to say even thus much in vindication of the intellectual character of those departments of natural science, embraced in the circle of your professional studies.

But if these pursuits are not unworthy the mind of a philosopher; if they are capable of developing and exercising the noblest principles of our intellectual nature, it is equally easy to shew, that, in a corresponding degree, the exercise of the duties, for which this knowledge may qualify you, is capable of presenting objects worthy the aspirations of the noblest ambition. To those of you who are actuated by a generous ardour for distinction, we can give assurance, that the sphere of life which you have chosen, furnishes a field in which true greatness and imperishable renown may be achieved; not that renown, indeed, which is accompanied with all the pride, pomp and circumstance that allure adventurers into the ranks of some other callings; nor indeed like that which is won in the phrensy of battle, and

under the influence of momentary excitement; but that which, with calm intrepidity, is achieved in the deserted chamber of pestilence and death, and by a heroism kindled only in the generous bosom, and which wars only against the grand enemy of our race. The escutcheon of the self-devoted physician, surmounted with the ensigns of philanthropy, mercy and peace, will, like the well chosen colours of the artist, grow more and more bright in the increasing lights of philosophy, humanity and religion; whilst, upon the gaudy and blood-stained banner of the destroyer, there shall be left but a sordid stain.

The last generation has seen upon the stage of action, two illustrious individuals, singularly contrasted with each other, and whose merits, if I mistake not, are destined to be very differently appreciated at different periods of the world, and by different states of society. The first of these individuals dyed the polar snows, as well as the sands of Africa, with the blood of his armies and of his enemies. To his ambition he immolated half the yeomanry of Europe. That he became a destroyer, however, is not more the crime of the individual, than of the age which made such "ambition virtue." The name of that man is already upon the lips of every person who hears me, and I need not pronounce it.

The other individual also exercised a great influence upon human life and suffering; by scientific research, he arrested the march of pestilence and death, and millions now exist whose lives are due to his genius and philanthropy. Where the former has slain his thousands, this

man, prospectively at least, has rescued from death his tens of thousands. Now let me frankly ask, is it not a reproach to those who confer name and fame, that while the first individual was instantly recognised by you all, none, but perhaps my learned colleagues, know whom I would designate by the latter, although his name is familiar? But the time will come that the name of Edward Jenner will not need to be pronounced, when even thus much is said of his benefactions to mankind. As virtue and science are diffused, the glory of the one shall wane till it is no longer such, while that of the other shall wax till it beams with meridian splendor.

Suffer me to advert to some other of those illustrious instances in which a name worthy a chastened ambition, has been won in the sequestered walks of professional duty. Even when there existed between adjacent nations, scarcely any but hostile communications, the fame of the great father of medicine had been so far diffused, that when a neighbouring kingdom was desolated with pestilence, the most magnificent prince in the world proffered in vain his splendor and his wealth, to purchase from his own country the services of the learned Greek. He foresaw that his native land was soon to be visited by the same scourge, and to her he deemed his services first to be due.

Among others whose names have signalized the periods at which they lived, I would mention the celebrated French surgeon, Ambrose Parey. The biographer of this great man informs us, that he began his career in the Ho-

tel Dieu. "He perfected himself by practising in the camps and armies, and having lived in familiar society with the king and nobles of France, he finished a long, honourable and busy life in the city of Paris. It is seen in the history of the French Academy that the princes and generals willingly took the field, when they could prevail upon Parey to go out along with them, and at the time when all the noblesse of the country were shut up in Mentz, which was besieged by Charles V. in person, at the head of an hundred thousand men, they sent a sort of embassy to the king their master, beseeching him to send Parey to them. An Italian captain, for a great reward, introduced him into the city. They instantly sent, at midnight, to awaken the prince, who commanded the city, with the good news of his arrival. The governor begged of him that he would go next day and show himself upon the breach. He was received with shouts of triumph. Mentz was then the bulwark of France, and it has always been ascribed to the presence of this single man, so perfect was their confidence in him, that they kept the city till the gallant army, which lay around it, perished beneath its walls. Charles lost upwards of thirty thousand men by disease and by the enemy."

Another brief anecdote of Parey shows not only the high estimation in which his services were held, but also proves him to have merited that confidence. His own simple manner of narration doubles the interest of the fact. "When I was a prisoner," says he, "the Emperor's surgeon took me apart and told me, if I would remain with him

that he would use me very well. I thanked him very kindly for the *honour* which he did me, and told him that I had no desire to do any service to the enemies of my country. Then he told me I was a fool, and, if he were prisoner, as I, he would serve the devil to get his liberty. I told him flatly that I would not dwell with him at all."

But, gentlemen, it is not necessary to search either remote places or times for names worthy of your ambition. Which of you would not be satisfied to leave behind you the reputation of a Rush, a Wistar, or a Warren? Be assured that there is something unhallowed in the ambition that seeks for more.

Before me, there are undoubtedly those who are "burning with high hope," and desire of virtuous distinction. In the name of that profession, which, on this occasion, honours me as its organ, I proffer, as a reward which shall surely attend the long and zealous devotion of the understanding and the heart, to the duties of your calling, a wreath that shall bloom more freshly, as virtue and knowledge are perfected. In the name of this community, I proffer you a place in the biographic annals of your country, and that your names shall be enrolled on the sainted catalogue of the benefactors of mankind; but remember, that such rewards are to be achieved, only by throwing into your efforts the whole heart, and soul, and intellectual strength; and happy it is, that in our profession, such devotion is not inconsistent with your duty to your God.

But our profession is worthy of this devotion, not only because it furnishes full scope for the intellectual powers,

and presents objects worthy of a generous ambition, but because, as I have already assured you, it exercises the *affections* as well as the *understanding*. The practice of those duties enjoined upon us, exert an influence upon the heart, and call into exercise the noblest principles of our moral nature. Destitute, indeed, must be the individual of every amiable sentiment, who can study the art of relieving the anguish of disease, with only the cold spirit of philosophy; or with the motives merely of a hireling, can approach the bed of languishing and death.

Whoever bears in his bosom but one spark of humanity, must, by the frequent occasions which cherish it, feel it kindling into a flame of active benevolence. He that is destitute of this, is destitute of one of those native endowments, which greatly enhance the alacrity, and even the *success*, with which professional duties are discharged. Were it possible for one to wield the accumulated learning of past ages, and were he endued with the nicest discernment of the traits of disease, and were, at the same time, destitute of an actuating spirit of benevolence, it is nothing. Were his remedies chosen with all the precision of intuitive perception, and yet he were wanting in those tender assiduities, which are prompted only by the feeling heart, the means of relief would often become powerless in his hands. It is the cautious touch, the soothing voice, and the anxious look of one who sympathises, that wins the necessary confidence, as well as the affections of the patient, and enables us to influence the body through the ever sensitive mind.

In regard to the character of those duties, which you are this day to assume, I would observe, that they are to be considered in two relations—first, as due to your professional brethren—and secondly, as exercised towards the community. There is probably no avocation, in which, more than in ours, the interests of individuals are apt to conflict; indeed, that association scarcely merits to be termed a brotherhood, which is broken with such frequent and fierce contentions. To deny or attempt to conceal this notorious fact, would invalidate all that we have asserted in vindication of the dignity and utility of our profession. Let us frankly admit, whilst we deprecate and strive to remedy the evil. It is not to be supposed, however, that there is any thing in the essential nature of a calling, which science has enlightened, and in which humanity has toiled, that can bring into the ranks of our profession, as if by an elective attraction, the contentious part of the community; we are rather to account for the fact, by the influence of certain circumstances, which, even in the best, excite the less amiable traits of our nature. The first of these causes, undoubtedly, is the mutability of medical principles. Although medical logic is, from day to day, assuming a greater degree of precision, yet it is probable that mathematical conclusiveness will never be introduced into our science. While, therefore, the divine may occasionally refer to an unerring standard, and the civilian may appeal to his codes of common and statute law, we have no criterion by which we may often test the correctness of opinions, and thus reconcile the differences to which they

give rise. Carefully bear in mind, therefore, that others may frequently differ from you in opinion, without meriting the imputation of folly or perverseness.

The choice and employment of physicians is, on the part of the community, too often the result of caprice, or is influenced by the personal address of the former; this obviously furnishes a strong inducement to the employment of intrigue and management, necessarily giving rise to the bitterest animosities. Nor is it unworthy of remark, that physicians are often at the mercy of gossips, who, more curious than humane, are permitted to throng the chambers of the sick. By them they are often brought into collision, by being misrepresented to each other; a fact that strongly urges the necessity of exercising the utmost degree of prudence, as well as of candour.

Although I cannot, on the present occasion, enter upon the details of professional etiquette, I trust that each and all of you, will regard it as a solemn duty, to contribute your efforts to remove this foul reproach. Cultivate a generous spirit of disinterestedness, the true basis of all politeness and decorum, and you will rarely have occasion to reproach yourselves and less frequent reason to blush for your profession.

The relation which the physician bears to the community is one of a peculiarly endearing nature. If he is not actuated merely by the avarice of a hireling, he becomes the kind and sympathising friend of those families over the health of which he exercises a guardian care. It is a circumstance which elevates the character of our calling,

and compensates in some degree for its toils and solitudes, that whilst those of other vocations are employed on the exchange, in courts of justice, and the busy scenes which familiarise them with the less refined part of the community, the physician seeks his employment in the domestic circle, and holds intercourse, even in the discharge of his professional duties, with the more refined and amiable sex, for no where are they more frequently to be met, or more to be admired than at the bedsides of the sick, and in the character of ministers of mercy.

It is unnecessary that I should dilate upon the nature and degree of your attentions to the sick; they are to be inferred from observations which I have already made. I have shown that it is even necessary to successful practice that the physician should approach his patient with a kind and soothing address; and to acquire this, gentlemen, it is necessary that you should actually "be what you would seem to be." Cultivate therefore kindly affections.

I have always thought that the great Shakspeare, profound as he was, in his acquaintance with human nature and human affairs, presents us with but a heartless churl in his profession, in causing the physician to reply in the negative, when asked, "canst thou not minister to the mind diseased? pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow? raze out the written troubles of the brain? and by some sweet, oblivious antidote, cleanse the sad bosom of the perilous load which weighs upon the heart?"

Gentlemen, with confidence, and even against such authority, I affirm that it is your duty, and often within the

limit of your art, to minister even to the grief-sick mind; and although compassion cannot pluck from the memory deep rooted remorse, nor philanthropy always bind up the broken heart, yet there is a power, which descends with healing in his wings, and none more frequently than the physician, can seize the auspicious moment, when the heart, subdued by sorrow and suffering, may be persuaded to resort to him whose employment it once was, to heal both the soul and the body. I have known a physician, who was himself more than half a *sceptic*, recommend to an individual, whose mental anxiety foiled the remedies which were employed for the relief of his bodily pain, the consolations of religion; he prescribed it as he would an anodyne for the body, and because he had often witnessed its soothing influence. But I earnestly desire that you may employ it, not thus empirically, but from a more familiar acquaintance with its nature and virtues.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of ever exercising towards your patients and their friends, the most perfect frankness. Rely upon it, that it equally comports with your interest and your dignity. He that often equivocates soon loses the confidence of the sick, and consequently all influence over their hopes and fears. There are, indeed, cases and periods when it would be rashness in the extreme, to acquaint the sufferer with his real condition; but in other instances, in which the assiduous and sympathising physician will have won the confidence and all the avenues to the heart of his patient, it appears to me that he but poorly discharges his duty to

an immortal spirit, who on the very verge of the precipice, amuses it with false hopes of health and life, and cheats it of the last moments granted for reconciliation with its God. How indignantly must the ruined soul, "when we shall meet at compt," frown upon him, who, for his own momentary advantage, may have concealed from his view the dread realities of eternity!

Some of you, who may have anticipated this as a reason of festivity, may perhaps think that I address you in a style unappropriately serious; but, gentlemen, I should do injustice to my own feelings, and I should deem myself unworthy to stand here as the representative of my respected colleagues, and especially as the successor of the distinguished individual who has so often, and with so much more feeling and ability, addressed on a similar occasion, a similar audience, did I neglect to name some of those solemn precepts which are of a nature not to be wrought into a systematic course of scientific instruction.

It is earnestly to be desired that on receiving the testimonials of our satisfaction in your present attainments, no one will regard it as an indulgence for future apathy and idleness; remember that your professional education is indeed but begun, and that between you and that eminence to which I trust you all aspire, there intervene nights of study and days of toil.

The acquisition of knowledge by oral communication, so extensively enjoyed by the pupils of our profession, is undoubtedly that mode by which, in every branch, more is, in a given time, to be acquired than in any other me-

thod of instruction; yet it is justly remarked by a learned author, that "lectures may awaken a latent propensity and enkindled a transient inclination; but unless the new-born flame be fed and fostered, unless it be nourished by study as well as excited by hearing, it will perish as soon as lighted up; or if it continue, will only blaze forth in a foppery of knowledge, far more contemptible than the grossest ignorance." There seems to be a perpetual tendency in the human mind to relapse into sloth and ignorance, and it is necessary perpetually to row against this ebbing tide of the intellect.

Remember, gentlemen, that the lives of hundreds, and the happiness of thousands of your fellow-citizens are, in a great measure, dependant upon the preparation and the determinations with which you now assume the care of life and health. A routine of practice may, indeed, be soon acquired, but when once we lose sight of scientific principles, the practice of medicine sinks into a mercenary art, alike dishonourable to him who traffics in it, and to the community who suffer the imposition.

There is one circumstance, which I would here, by no means, omit to mention, because I believe it to be the rock on which many an ingenuous mind has split. It is the belief, that in our profession *fortune* has often the gift of fame and usefulness, and that, therefore, the medical aspirant must wait the occurrence of some happy accident, that shall develop his skill, and acquaint the public with his merits. The biography of our profession does, indeed, furnish instances, in which, as in the case of the great Eng-

lish surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, a fortunate event has given the first impulse to a rising reputation—but such an impulse, let me assure you, can never give momentum to the lightness of a feather; there must exist a specific weight of talent and enterprise. 'Tis true, that sometimes accident alone may create an ephemeral reputation; but the fool who wins it, will, at length, like a reptile upon an obelisk, appear only the more contemptible, the higher he is raised.

Wait not, then, for the slow favours of fortune, but imitate, rather, the conduct of the great Alexander. When he repaired to the oracle of Delphos, to learn his destinies, and when the priestess seemed reluctant to reply to his eager enquiries, he rudely seized her by the arm, to drag her to the shrine, and compel her responses. “My son,” said she, as if unconsciously, “you are invincible.” These unwilling words he seized upon, as an augury which well corresponded to his gigantic ambition. Thus, gentlemen, would I have you press forward, and snatch, from the very grasp of fortune, her reluctant favours. All her choice wreaths are stolen, almost unfinished, from her fingers, whilst among the indolent and expectant throng, she casts but a few faded chaplets. This fickle dame, I can assure you, is like many more of her sex; she despises her timid votaries, who sigh at a distance, and address soft and sickly sonnets to her eye-brow. She is proverbial for favouring her brave and forward suitors, who woo her with the spirit of Petruchio.

We cannot part with you on this occasion, gentlemen, without an expression of unfeigned respect for the honourable deportment, and scientific attainments, which char-

acterize the present class of Graduates; but although some of us have had opportunities to know the acquisitions which are made in other institutions, and although you have received your education in one, which is mature in years, and furnished munificently with all the necessary facilities, yet we will not, in regard to ourselves, display such arrogant vanity, nor so insult, with gross adulation, your understandings, as to pronounce you the only class of pupils meriting the distinction to which you aspire. Hundreds will go forth from legally constituted institutions, who have enjoyed privileges similar to yours, and who are actuated by the same ardent emulation. We trust, therefore, that having passed the ordeal of a board, which never compromises its dignity nor the duties which it owes to the community; and having been, by us, with confidence recommended to the patronage of your fellow-citizens, you will strive, by continued application, to reciprocate honour upon the authorities which now confer their honours upon you.

With us and you, it is a subject of reciprocal congratulation, that you leave your parent seminary in a condition which warrants the most flattering anticipations, in regard to its future progress. An arrangement has recently been made, which will exercise, in a manner highly advantageous to the institution, talents which distinguish, and have long distinguished this association. And I can assure you, that it is not a little encouraging to our efforts, that you, to whom the reputation of this institution will ever be dear, have, in relation to this arrangement, expressed your cor-

dial, unanimous, and even enthusiastic approbation. In leaving us, gentlemen, you may be assured that you leave behind you an unbroken harmony of purpose and exertion, and that there is awake, in the halls of your alma mater, a spirit of emulation that will never slumber, till the most distinguished of our profession shall be proud to say, "I am of the University of Maryland."

But, gentlemen, while we reciprocate congratulations, let us not forget that we are also called upon to condole. The place reserved for one of your companions is vacant, and the badges of sorrow which I see around me, tell us but too truly of the melancholy cause. Even since you appeared before us, to satisfy the test of your qualifications, and when all were exulting in hope, and health, and generous emulation, and none more so than him who is absent, death has invaded your ranks. At the very time when we were about to send you forth, armed for the contest with the fell destroyer, an unseen hand, as if in mockery of our art, has struck low the youngest of this youthful band.

So vivid is your recollection of the amiable and winning deportment of your friend and classmate, that when I pronounce the name of David Ball, you unconsciously look round you as if to meet once more his cheerful smile. That smile is now effaced forever, and he lies sleeping in his grave. Had the finger of heaven been put forth, on this occasion, to write its awful fiat on the walls, it could not have uttered more unequivocally, the solemn warning, "be ye also ready."

In taking leave of you at this time, I feel it my duty to address you in calm and unaffected terms. Let not what I have pronounced, in relation to your duties to yourselves, your country, and your God, pass for the cant phrases which must, necessarily be uttered on occasions like this. I have spoken, indeed, many truisms, but they are such as cannot be too often repeated, nor too deeply impressed; and I surely may indulge the hope, that the interest of the occasion will cause them to be long remembered. We wish you, however, to remember us, (yes, and you will remember, to approve or to reproach,) not merely for the asseverations which we now make, but for the services which we have rendered to your youth. Remember us when you shall test the value of those precepts, which you have received from our lips, and when you shall have become conscious that our efforts have contributed to elevate you to a sphere of dignity and usefulness.

As this is the last communication which, to you, as a body, will, by this Faculty, ever be made, as their representative, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

At the public commencement, held in the Anatomical Hall of the University of Maryland, April 7th, 1828, the following gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theses.

John W. Tenney, - - Venous Absorption.

MARYLAND.

Stephen W. Adreon,	-	-	Inflammation.
Jeremiah P. Hooper,	-	-	Rheumatism.
Joseph M'Coy Sitler,	-	-	Effects of Disappointed Love
Richard Barnum,	-	-	Elephantiasis.
Edward M'Ceney,	-	-	Icterus.
Samuel Spencer,	-	-	Hepatic Diarrhœa.
Francis R. Wills,	-	-	Ecthyma Cachectica.
Samuel H. Caldwell,	-	-	General Anatomy of the skin.
Charles W. Parker,	-	-	{ Cow Pox as a preventive of Small Pox.
Horatio G. Grieves,	-	-	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
James Dawson,	-	-	Dysentery.
Hammond Stewart,	-	-	Pneumonia Vera.
Joseph A. Landis,	-	-	Cynanche Trachealis.
Edward H. Lowndes,	-	-	Hydrocephelus Internus.
Thomas J. Davis,	-	-	Injuries of the Head.
Thomas R. Johnson,	-	-	Diseases of the Mamma.
Richard D. Beall,	-	-	Trachitis.

Joseph Iglehart,	-	-	Physiology of the Liver.
Thomas Nevitt,	-	-	Digestion.
Charles Macgill,	-	-	Causes of Parturition.
William Medford,	-	-	Cynanche Trachealis.
Zachariah Merriken,	-	-	Apoplexy.
George B. Mackenzie,	-	-	Trachitis.
Joseph Prigg,	-	-	Tetanus.
Leander W. Goldsborough,	-	-	Pneumonia.
William H. Webster,	-	-	{ Drastic Purgatives in Ute- rine Hemorrhage.
Nathaniel C. Weems,	-	-	Phrenitis.
Henry V. Bramwell,	-	-	Cynanche Maligna.
James W. Pryor,	-	-	Colic.
Bernard M. Byrne,*	-	-	De Delirio.
Samuel Johnson,	-	-	Rheumatism.
Howard Kennedy,	-	-	Necrosis.
Albert Lyon,	-	-	Laryngitis.
Charles F. Hughes,	-	-	Hydrocephelus Internus.
Henry M. Robertson,	-	-	Rheumatism.
Henry Morris,	-	-	The Atmosphere.
John B. McDowell,	-	-	Muscularity of the Arteries.
James R. Ward,	-	-	Yellow Fever.
Thomas Slemons,	-	-	Erysipelas.
William H. Grimes,	-	-	Mental Derangement.
Samuel Mainster,	-	-	Epilepsy.
Charles R. Jackson,	-	-	Sophora Tinctoria.
Henry Brooke,	-	-	Congested Bilious Fever.
John H. Scott,	-	-	Gonorrhœa.
Wakeman B. Hopkins,	-	-	Acute Hepatitis.

*To this gentleman was adjudged the Gold Medal, for the best Latin Thesis.

Frederick Byer,	-	-	Lymphatic Absorption.
John Lambert,	-	-	Pneumonia Biliosa.
Bennet Bussey,	-	-	Pulmonary Consumption.
Hugh H. Matthews,	-	-	Life.
Littleton D. Handy,	-	-	Cantharides.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Jerome F. Mudd,	-	-	{ De cælo, Modo Vivendi, et Morbis Civitatum Fœderatarum.
Joseph N. Stuart,	-	-	Tetanus.
Henry Reintzel,	-	-	Hepatitis.

VIRGINIA.

David Ball,*	-	-	-
Daniel D. Hall,	-	-	Opium.
George F. Carmichael,	-	-	Necrosis.
William Garnett,	-	-	Cynanche Trachealis.
Richard Norris,	-	-	Rheumatism.
John H. Tompkins,	-	-	Colchicum Autumnale.
Martin Burton,	-	-	Apoplexy.
William Burnett,	-	-	Phrenitis.
Alfred Hudnall,	-	-	Tetanus.
William Kirk,	-	-	Inflammation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Crawford Ellerbe,	-	Phrenitis.
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TENNESSEE.

John Berry,	-	-	Hydrocele.
John O. Wharton,	-	-	Cynanche Trachealis.

ALABAMA.

Peca Wilson,	-	-	Causes of Sudden Death.
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* This gentleman passed examination, but died before the degrees were conferred.